OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PARAGUAY AT AN END_INDEMNITY GRANTED.

The New York Herald, of vesterday morning, publishes the gratifying intelligence that the difficulties between this government and Paraguay, which have excited so much newspaper comment, and furnished so many opportunities for covertly attacking the President and his administration, are at last adjusted without bloodshed, and without any of those serious consequences which, at one time, there was reason to apprehend. This information was received by the British brig Ann McKean, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Pernambuco, and, if it be true, there is great cause for congratulation. It appears that Commissioner Bowlin was very materially assisted in his efforts to secure this satisfactory result by President Urquiza, who, in his communication, to the government of the Argentine Confederation, sets forth this fact very prominently. We are not disposed to disparage his efforts; we are confident that his influence and representations aided largely in hastening the conclusion, but, when all the facts are reported, we believe it will be found that the American representative fully justified the expectations of the President, when he was selected for that important post. We give in another column the details, which will be found of peculiar interest at this time

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The attitude of the world, at the present writing, is certainly far from peaceable, and more disturbed than it has been for years past, if, indeed, there has ever been a period marked by the existence of so many diplomatic ruptures, and the expeditions and gigantic preparations for defence which characterize the movements of certain European powers. All Europe seems to have taken the alarm, and its effect upon industry and commerce will be felt for many succeeding years. The large sums which are lavished so unsparingly by the different governments will cause an increase of taxes, thus adding to their difficulties and embarrassments, and to the burdens of the people, who have to pay them. But these evils are triffing when compared with those that would be inflicted by actual hostilities. History teaches that wars, instead of advancing nations in power and importance, have depressed trade, paralyzed industry, and disordered the public credit. A nation which has engaged in war, whether suc cessful or not, has always required a peace of sev eral years standing to recover her exhausted resources and wasted energies.

Looking at the complicated condition of European affairs in this light; we are gratified with the peaceable tenor of the latest news. A Congress of the great powers has been cailed to settle all differences; and since there is a disposition to permit negotiation and diplomacy to fight the battles of armies, an opportunity will be afforded to commerce to recover from the repeated shocks of the last few months. It appears that the resignation of Prince Napoleon has been regarded as a favorable sign of the peaceable intentions of the French government, and the Emperor of Austria is quite willing to evacuate the Papal States simultaneously with France. If the result of such an act should expose the Pope to danger from the revolutionary party, the return of the French troops to Rome for the purpose of protecting him would not be regarded with jealousy. On the con trary, it would be taken as an evidence of the continued good faith of Louis Napoleon. There is, then, seemingly no cause for a continued apprehension of hostilities, and were it not for the defensive preparations of Austria and Sardinia, in the face of the amicable sentiments attributed to them, we should shortly expect to find Europe more anxious for internal prosperity than outward conquests, only to be gained by great sacrifices of blood and treasure, and which may cost more to keep than they are really worth.

THE STATE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY

The canvass in Kentucky for State officers has commenced in earnest. Hon. Beria Magoffin, the democratic candidate for governor, has published as list of appointments, commencing at Lebanon, in Marion county, on the 20th instant, and it is estimated that he will make forty-eight speeches. The election will take place on the 1st of August next, and from the past successes of the democratic party in that Commonwealth, we are enabled to assert, with some degree of confidence, that Mr. Magoffin will be triumphantly elected. In fact there has been but one party in Kentucky since the death of the old whig party. For a time, the know-nothings contested the ground with the democracy, but since the disasters of the last presidential campaign. they too have abandoned the field, and now the opposition are composed almost entirely of men animated by no principle, and seeking only the defeat of the democratic party, and the ruin of their country. Such an object as this never can be successful with a people who have ever been loyal to the constitution

and the best interests of the confederacy. The opposition candidate, Mr. Bell, has been invited to meet Mr. Magoffin on the stump, but the Louisville Courier seems to think that he will not do it, for the reason that the know-nothings, to which party he belonged, as a general rule, are not anxious to meet their opponents on the stump for the discussion of political questions. The Courier might have added that such politicians are not used to so much freedom, rather seeking the privacy of a dungeon and the secreey of the midnight hour, where they can count their forces and develop their principles without the fear of opposition. Whatever may be the exertions of their opponents, whatever of influence or money may be used to compass their defeat, we confidently expect the democracy of Kentucky to make a clean sweep in August next.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN LOU-

ISLANA. The Baton Rouge (La.) Daily Advocate, of Murch 22d, speaking of the contest in this district for Congress, says that Gen. Albert G. Carter, of East Feliciana, and Judge J. L. Stirling, of West Feliciana, are put forward by their friends for the democratic nomination. The friends of Hon. T. G. Davidson will also press his claims upon the convention for renomination.

We learn from the Oxford (Miss.) Mercury that Mr. George Oliver, charged with killing his negro man, has been held to hall in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the criminal court.

BOSTON WATER

The Cochituate water has been let the people of Boston are consequently rejoicing in the possession of their accustomed beverage and ablutions without stint. We presume they have been taught the true value of their cheap luxury, and will hasten to use it in the purification, not only of their persons but of their movals and politics

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

New York, (Tuesday Night,) April 5, 1859

The apparent defeat of the democratic party in Con The apparent defeat of the democratic party in Connecticut is not fairly attributable to any finences of the
strength of the republicans, or any want of zeal on the
part of the democrats, but to the most audacious system
of fraud and deception, bribery and corruption, over
practised at any election in any part of the Union. The
fact is that the republicans saw that were they to employ
fair means only, they must be beaten in three, and probably all four conversional districts. They know that ably all four congressional districts. They knew that were such a calamity to befal them, all hope of realizing their cherished scheme, the election of Galusha A. Grow as Speaker, was gone; and they decided, as honest means must fail, to try all the dishonest artifices of which they are such skillful practitioners to gain their object, cost what it might in money and rascality. A friend of mine who lives in Connecticut, and who voted vesterday at New Haven, told me that every sort of bogus ticket was thrust into his hand, and all of them were represented as the real democratic tickets. Every dodge was resorted to—every false representation—and oceans of money were spent by the republicaders, who went in person to attend to the busi and see that the cheating was done secundum artem. has triumphed; the jacket-swopping opposition have succeeded in defeating the popular will, and can now amuse themselves in dividing the spoils. Their organs are crowing over the victory, as they call it, with all their might, and seem as much elated as if they had achieved a legitimate success in the most legitimate

passed off without the least disturbance. I have not been able to ascertain the official result, but the universal belief is that the democrats have carried everything against the united opposition. I do not think that there is any doubt of it. Had we been thus united in November, one of the strongest democratic constituencies in the Union would not now be cursed by a black republican repre

entative in Congress.

We learn by telegraph from Albany that the proposed oill, called a "personal liberty bill," the object of which was to nullify the law of the United States, was defeated in the house of assembly to-day by a vote of 55 nays to 44 ayes. The black republicans furnished the forty-four nullifiers; the Americans and democrats constituted the fifty-five who respected the constitution and the law.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFI-

[From the New York Herald, April 6.]

The British brig Ann McKean, Captain Richey, has as rived at this port from Pernambuco, whence she sailed on the 10th ult.

ctual settlement of the difficulty with Paraguay.

The packet Apa arrived at Pernambuco on the 4th ult. from southern ports. The dates which she brought from Montevideo reach to the 16th of February, seventeen days

ater than our previous advices.

The Apa was bearer of the important intelligence that The Apa was bearer of the important intelligence that the question recently pending between the United States and the republic of Paraguay has been peacefully arrang-ed. Although this result was generally expected, it ought not, for this reason, to be received with less satisfac-tion; because there is nothing more important than the triumph of the pacific means so opportunely employed, or more to the credit of the civilization of the age in which we like

The following communication from Gen. Urquiza, addressed to the government of the Argentine Confederation, dated the 5th of February, gives a complete ac-TO THE MOST EXCELLENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

On returning from Asuncion, I proceed to fulfil my duty in giving to the most excellent national government an account of the fulfilment and result of the mission with which I was intrusted, and concerning which your excellency thought proper to authorize me in consequence of the note which I directed to you under date of the 10th

emove from the mind of President Lopez the apprehen ion and alarm produced by intentional reports and sinis ter declamations on the part of a certain portion of the press. The government of Paraguay was decidedly re-solved to make a heroic resistance; a considerable con-centration of military and warlike elements had been prepared to defend to the very utmost degree the dig

preparet to defend to the very utmost degree the dig-nity of the country.

The immense power of the American Union would en-counter the force of a people and a government proud of their national powers. I may be permitted to express to your excellency that the aspect of that war profoundly affected my heart; I trembled for the destiny of the in-nocent people; I trembled for the future of these new-power countries in reditted life and in the repares of comoorn countries in political life and in the progress of comree and industry, thus to be disturbed

The commissioner declared that his instructions did not permit him to accept the official mediation which the plenipotentiaries of Brazil and of the Argentine Confederation were disposed to offer; that it was in deference consideration to myself, he accepted only the personal intervention of my kind, frank, and disinterested offices, and that to this end he would open preparatory confiden

Several conferences took place, in the whole course of which I took the part which had been so honorably con-ceded to me by my illustrious friend the President of Paraguay and the Commissioner of the United States, even to assisting in the last conference in which th to assisting

Such a happy result will elevate the Argentine government in the consideration of the free powers, draw-ing closer our friendship with the colossus of America, whose institutions serve as an example, and whose influence and stimulus we require in our but recent life, and which we honorably desire; such a prosperous re-sult must bind us in an eternal bond of fraternity to our immediate confrére of Paraguay—united to us by th community of interests, of origin, and of destiny

I come proudly with this laurel—green and pure—which I have had the happiness to cull, and to deposit it on the altar of my country, offering to it anew the sacrifice of all my life as a holocaust to the principles of peace, of fraternity, and of honor—which are the bases of the Argentine policy.

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

The following are the reported terms of the settlement: We have received no information of the part which has

been taken by Selior Amaral, the resident minister of Brazil, in the peaceful termination of this question, but know that he was received by President Lopes with the most expressive demonstrations of friendship for the im-perial government, and that his presence was hailed as the precursor of a happy conclusion.

Neither have we any news of the terms of the arrange

ment made, because the private documents to which Gen.

Urquiza refers have not been published.

An English letter from Buenos Ayres says that the basis of the adjustment was an indomnity of \$10,000 to the family of the person who was killed on board the Water Witch in the conflict with the fort of Itapiru, and another of \$25,000 to the company that was represented by Mr.

We do not suppose that this statement is exact, in view of the terms in which the arrangement is applauded by the chief of the Argentine Confederation, and above all from the fact that he took a part in the transaction, and that he claims for his honor sentiments of peace in ne-gotiating in person with the Plenipotentiary of the Uni-

Briefly, however, we have the information of the arrangement made between the two powers, for we have rangement made between the two powers, for we have evidence of the fact in the official communications of the Brazilian minister, who was on board the gunboat Ivahy, which left Montevideo before the Apa, and which, on the 18th, was at Santa Catharina.

some instances causing great destruction of property. The most disastrous of these were at Natches, Kosciusko and Port Gibson, Miss., Camden, Ark., Opelousas, La., and in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn. There was also a severe gale at New Orleans on the 25th ult.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS BY THE STEAMER

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN. On the evening of March 24, in the House of Conmons, Lord John Russell moved the amendment to the reform bill, of which he had given notice. The House was densely crowded and the liveliest interest was manifested in the discussion. The amendment was to the effect "that it is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed in this bill, with the freehold franchise as hitherto exercised in the counties of England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House of the country which does not provide fer a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and oroughs than is contemplated in the present measurement

He considered that the first eight lines of the builded tained its whole principle—namely that the suffrage in counties and boroughs should be uniform, or as the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed it, identical, and that all freeholders residents in boroughs who had hith-erto voted for their county should vote for the boroughs This was a complete change of the constitution ruction of rights which had been enjoyed for a great a describation or rights which had seen enjoyed for a great number of years, and without any crime on the part of those in possession of it. This change was not only un-just, but it was a great public injury, as it would deprive the counties of the liberal character they would other-wise possess, and a power would be obtained by which small boroughs might be flooded with votes, and nomi-nation boroughs be revived, to the practical repeal of the reform act. eform act.

His objections to the first clause, therefore, were that His objections to the first clause, therefore, were that it would be injurious and unjust; that it would lead to great discontent on the part of the inhabitants of towns who were freeholders, and to a great power of nomination in boroughs, and that the only remedy for the evil it would create would be to resort to electoral districts. In discussing the second part of the amendment, Lord John explained the views he had entertained on the subject of a limitation of the translate and exit it to the ect of a limitation of the franchise, and put it to the House whether there should not be a reduction of the limit in towns, so as to admit the working classes, suggesting that it should be not according to rating, but

annual value, as in the reform act.

Anticipating the objection to his amendment, that it was irregular to propose this resolution—upon the second eading of the bill, believing the bill was of a most noxreading of the bill, believing the bill was of a most non-ious, unjust, and dangerous character, his reason, he said, was that there were matters in the bill which he ap-proved and supported, such as the £10 occupation fran-chise for counties. But that was not the chief feature in the bill; its chief feature was contained in the first clause. As to the apprehension of a dissolution, he held it to be unworthy of that House to be frightened from a it to be unworthy of that House to be frightened from a performance of its duty by such a suggestion. He should not be afraid, he said, to appeal to the people upon this question. Let the government go with this bill in their hand, and hold it up at every hustings in England. Whatever might be the consequences of such a measure, however, upon her Majesty's government they would rest. And with respect to party or personal objects, it was his duty not to attend to such charges, but to pursue the course which, in his judgment, was best adapted to promote the welfare of the country. Lord John Russell concluded a very long speech by de-claring his most determined hostility to the bill; that he

ould oppose it at every step, careless of any imputa ons which might be east upon him, and that, having lefended parliamentary reform when he was young, should not desert it now that he was old.

Lord Stanley replied that, if this amendment prevailed, the result would be that there would be no legisla tion on the subject during the present session of Parlia

nent, adding:

No political party was now against reform. Since 1851 bills had been repeatedly promised, but it was only us the present government, after eight years of promise, a vote was asked to be taken upon the question. The of the resolution was to prevent the House from expreof the resolution was to prevent the House from expressing an opinion upon the second reading of the bill; it was framed ingeniously so as to catch the largest number of votes. The question it raised was not whether the bill should pass into a law, but whether political power should pass into a law, but whether political power should pass into a law, but whether political should pass into other hands. That was the real issue He asked what was meant by the working classes, and wha was meant by saying they were excluded? He contend ed that many of these classes would come within the scope of the bill, which was more favorable to them than Lord John's own bill of 1854.

John's own full of 1834.

The difficulty of admitting working men to the franchise was to find a principle of selection. There were two tests—education and a low personal-property ualification. Upon the subject of the disfranchi of small boroughs, he observed that a large disfranchise ment would give rise to the question of the distribution of seats and to other difficulties. The identity or unifo ity of the franchise for counties and boroughs was ob cted to; but unless it was adopted there we e a discontented class, and the lower the f be a discontented class, and the lower the franchise in boroughs was carried the larger would be the discontent-ed class. He asked upon what principle the distinction between the county and borough franchise rested? The one, it was founded upon property, and the other upon occupation; but it ignored all forms of property except real property; the Chandos clause made the inconsistency greater, and the distinction now rested upon no clear and intelligible ground. The bill, he observed, could be amend-ed in the committee. He helieved that booking at the ed in the committee. He believed that, looking at the subject in a practical point of view, the choice lay tween a comparatively small and moderate bill and

Several other members took part in the debate, and The Neapolitan exiles arrived at Bristol on the evening

of Saturday, March 19. The banks of the river and all the landing quays were crowded with spectators, who cheered them on their way up to the city. It is estited that 10,000 persons turned out to welc

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE

The correspondents of the English papers represent that trade in Paris is almost paralyzed by the long un that trade in Paris is almost paralyzed by the long un-certainty-about war or peace, and that considerable dis-content is felt in consequence. A similar feeling, though to a less extent, is said to pervade the provinces. While trade generally is thus depressed by the uncertainty of the continuance of peace, flour and provisions generally remained firm under the possibility of war.

The Monitour publishes the returns of the customs' du-ting required during the month of Kehrusya last, amount

the month of February last, amounting to 13,823,832f., showing an increase of 209,581f. as compared with the receipt of February, 1858, and a deciciency of 336,181f. as compared with the month of chemical 1857. ebruary, 1857.

Debats (Paris) has the following remarks upon the ebate in the English House of Commons on the navy

estimates: "The great fact to be remarked is the immensity o The great fact to be remarked is the immensity of means commanded by the English navy. To add in a single year to the fleet 26 large vessels, of which 15 are line-of-battle ships, is an extraordinary exertion which England alone is capable of making, and which could not be executed by the dock-yards of all the other powers of the Old and New World, were they even to compine their efforts. The Eventh steam fleet countries. bine their efforts. The French steam fleet comprise splendid vessels, which can bear advantageously any comparison with those of England, and the first lord of the admiralty spoke perhaps with greater truth than he suspected when he admitted that fact in full Parliament but he laughs at the public when he pretends that the number of these vessels causes him alarm. He is too well aware that in this respect England still possesses no

" Passing next to the particular treaties existing b tween Austria and the divers Italian States, Lord Cowley did not dispute the right of the Vienna cabinet to decline all discussion of the principle of the validity and chara ter of those treaties. He even admitted that, in a practi-cal point of view, the treaties with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena might be more than useful at the moment M Cayour sought to shelter himself under the agis of France. 'It is not merely a respite which is wanting,' observed the Monitar in its article of the 5th, 'It is security for the future.' Relying on this declaration. Count Buol and Lord Cowley could not but ask themselves where could this security be found with the provocations of Piedmont before them? Could the cabinet of Turio scheduler in the found will of France. Turin, sheltering itself under the good will of France continue that system which imposes on Austria and of every one clee so many sacrifices? Or shall France is its right acquired by its defensive alliance to bring back the government of Piedmont to more prudent principles? The resignation of Prince Napoleon was halled as a favor-

8th, was at Santa Catharina.

Pledmont that she contemplates nothing against either Austria or her allies. The armaments must cease, and ball the policy of the Turin cabinet must change. To these have swept over many of the southern States, in categorical declarations Count Buol joined the assurance of the most conciliatory disposition and the most sincere desire to come to an understanding. I can even assure to desire to come to an understanding. I can even assure to concerve the concerve to come to an understanding. I can even assure to come to an understanding. I can even assure to come to an understanding. I can even assure to come to an understanding. I can even assure the content of of the most conciliatory disposition and the most sincere desire to come to an understanding. I can even assure you that in consequence of these explanations the cabinets of St. James and Berlin have placed the Sardinian cabinet in a position to give explanations touching the

hes been regarded by every one as a sufficient evidence on the part of Austria of her tove of peace, and of her firm resolution to abstain from every aggressive measure. "As for the Danubian principalities, which closed this indential and friendly exploration with Lord Cowley, out Buol limited himself to declaring that Austria wild abstain from adding in any violation of the treaties which have regulated the condition of those principal-ties. This proof of prudence, moderation, and concilla-tion was approcuted, as it ought to be, by the British authorsacior. You see, from what is here stated, that the tics. This printed their was apprinted. accord which already existed, between England and Aus tria on the different questions before the mission of Lord Cowley cannot now become otherwise more intimate and more solid. It now remains to be seen to what extent the cabinet of Turin will associate itself with it. Every, thing depends on that We may be permitted to believe that the high wisdom of the Emperor Napoleon will soon correspond with the general expectation, and in a satis-

[From the London Times of March 21.1 We are happy to state that a congress of the great powers will meet either at London or Berlin to take into consideration the state of Italy and the complications to which it has led. Although we may all have become somewhat tired of congresses, yet there is no doubt that this solution is the best under the circumstances—in fact, the only one, considering how far each of the two sove reigns principally concerned has committed himself, and how much a refreat would detract from the pretension

The recent conduct of the French and Sardinian touri is not calculated to insure a happier fortune for tady, but we trust that, now the settlement of that unhappy coun-try has been committed to Europe, the great powers, and especially England and Prussia, will make their voices heard in favor of humanity and good government. France

heard in fayor of humanity and good government. France and Austria have called a congress not only to decide the points in dispute between them, but to take counsel for the permanent tranquillity of Southern Europe.

To Lord Cowley's mission the meeting of the congress is immediately due. The Emperor of Austria, having regard to the interests of peace, and willing to take every excuss for an aggression on the part of France, has stated his intentions respecting Italy fully and frankly. He declared the state of the state his intentions respecting Italy fully and frankly. He de-clares, what we can well believe, that he has not and never has had any design of attacking Piedmont. The aggressive attitude has been throughout on the side of the weaker State, encouraged by the hope of French assist-ance; and the alleged designs of Austria have been a more pretext to cover armaments intended for an inva-sion of Lombardy.

The Emperor of Austria is quite willing to evacuate the

The Emperor of Austria is quite willing to evacuate the Papal States simultaneously with France, and if the result of such an act chances to be the exposure of the Pope to danger from the revolutionary party, he will not regard with jealousy the return of French troops to Rome, should such a step be taken bone fide for the purpose of supporting his Holiness. As to the separate treaties with the Italian States, Francis Joseph declares that they have been only a burden and hindrance to him, ex-

placing those States on a more satisfactory basis.

This is certainly all that could have been asked of sowerful sovereign like the Austrian Emperor, all that he could have yielded with honor to himself and justice to the people he governs. It removes the last excuse for war which can be urged at Paris or Turin. Every avowed grievance, at least, is settled by the Austrian Emperor' reply. Whatever may be the asplrations of French, and

reply. Whatever may be the aspirations of French. and Sardinian coteries, no one has yet proposed to Francis Joseph that he should give up his Italian dominions, or that a throne should be erected for a Bonaparte in the Duchies which are the reversion of Austria.

Diplomacy has restricted itself to subjects which it dares to avow, and the complaints of the Emperor Napoleon, when definitely stated, were confined to the points on which Lord Cowley has received assurances at Vienna, namely, the designs of Austria against Fiedmont, the occupation of the legations, and the control exercised by means of treaties over Tuscany, Parma and Naples. As the answer has fairly met the demands, there can be no further excuse for a warlike attitude. urther excuse for a warlike attitude.

The partisans of a warlike attitude.

The partisans of a war of conquest may be disappointed, but deceney and morality cannot be too grossly outraged. The dispute enters into the phase of negotiation, and Europe may breathe freely, after nearly three months of suspense. It is indeed to be hoped that the Emperor Napoleon will not hesitate to retire from his false pos-tion over the bridge which Lord Cowley's mediation lay down for him. Nothing can be more plain than that of all his errors this last has been the greatest and the most

The following letter from Vienna, dated the 16th of March, appears in the Memorial Diptomatique, a new weekly Paris paper, edited, the Paris correspondent of the Lon-don Times says, by one of the ableet 'political writers of Paris. The same correspondent says that he has reason believe that the letter came from an excellent source

"The leading topic was Italy. The most delicate question—the occupation of the legations—had previously passed, and was almost resolved, diplomatically. It was known that France and Austria were equally disposed to withdraw their treops so soon as a demand to that effect should officially be addressed to them by the posed to withdraw their troops so soon as a demand to that effect should officially be addressed to them by the Holy Sec. It was known that this demand was on the point of being presented to Paris by Cardinal Antonelli, as it was, in fact, on the 22d of May last. This point, therefore, was completely settled. The question of re-forms came next. Lord Cowley alleged that the improvement of the internal government of the Roman, as of the other States of Italy, would present the best guar-antae for future tranquility. Count Buol, while sharing this opinion, maintained that the indispensable conditions of progress of this kind would be the ces the provocations of Piedmontese policy, and t the proyections of Piedmontese policy, and the proo that England shared this opinion is found in the despatch recently communicated to M. Cavour on the

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA

Notwithstanding the peaceable tenor of the converse tions between Lord Cowley and the Austrian minister Austria appears to continue preparations for war or for de fence, as the case may be. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 18th of March, says :

"The Emperor will soon leave for Verona, as he is re-solved to see with his own eyes the condition of the army which is now concentrated in Lombardy and Venice. Some of his Majesty's saddle-horses were sent from Vienna yesterday, and a part of the court gendarmerie has re-ceived orders to be prepared to go to Italy. The day be-fore yesterday no fewer than 100 heavy guns were convey-ed from the Leopolstadt to the terminus of the Southern railroad. Persons who saw them taken across the bidge railroad. Fersons who saw them taken across the bridge state that there was an extra carriage to each cannon. Yesterday a tremendously long train left Matzleinsdorf, the first station on the Southern railroad, with ammunition. 'All the vans, says an eye witness, 'were filled with cannon balls, shells, rockets, &c. The fourth battalions of the regiments in Italy and in Vienna are already under arms, and a fifth, or depot battalion, (two companies,) is being formed. The army now in the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom and in the Papal legations consists of about 140,000 men, (22 000 men belonging to Italian regiments have been removed to Bohemia,) bu by the middle of April it will be 200,000 strong.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, however, dated at noon on the 19th of March, says: "Within the last few hours things have assumed a much more favorable appearance. Both France and Austria display a very conciliatory spirit. It is stated that there is to be a congress in some neutral place." Another despatch says that the five powers have agreed upon this, and that the congress will probably be held at the Hague, or London or Berlin. The Ost Deutche Post, however, warns the public not to place too much reliance upon peaceful reports.

SARDINIAN PREPARATIONS What is true of the preparations in Austria is true also of the preparations on the part of Sardiula. A letter from Turin, dated March 18, says :

Proparations here are not neglected. On the contrary are carried to an extent that can be accounted for only by a presumed profound conviction—not to say a complete certainty—on the part of this government, that war is at hand. One daily sees and hears of military novements, all in the direction of the frontier. A num-per of pontoons were sent off yesterday; three batteries of stillery left this morning.

I am informed that the artillery at the Venaria, an ar-

tillery depot not far from Turin, is under orders to move the garrison of Turin is under orders to march eastward, and the military service of the city will be performed by and the initial states are conformity with the law recentthe National Guards. In conformity with the law recently passed, a selection is being made from these for the
purpose of mobilization, which means that those who can
best be spared from their homes, single men, and those
fitted for such duty, will be sent to furnish garrisons
at points whence it is intended to withdraw the regu-

di Bevel, a deputy, goes to the neighborhood of andris, which place is full of troops. General Co has betaken himself to Conce, to complie the reduithere assembled into some sort of legion—no very ant task, but one which that officer, who has had on oe in several services, is doubtless exte erable experience in several day well qualified to perform.

SAN DOMINGO BLOCKADED BY DENMARK.

rom the correspondence of the New York Herald, 48 Domingo,

A short time before the fall of the government of Cibac there arrived at the capital of Santiago, by way of Puerto Plata, a gentlemun named John Cristmas, a Chevaller of the Order of Denebrog, chaining lindomnity for the inju-ries and losses which the subjects of his Majesty the King of Denmark had suffered during the civil war; but as it of Denmark had suffered during the civil war; but as it appeared that this gentleman had not piemary powers from competent authority to authorize the character which he represented, but only from the governor of Santa Crus, (a Danish island,) the government of that period believed it to be its duty—conforming in this decision with the right of nations in similar cases—to inform Mr. Cristmas that for the time being it could not enter into communications with him, seeing that he had not full powers from his Sovereign to the effect that it would be communications with him, seeing that he had not full powers from his Sovereign, to the effect that it would be necessary to provide himself with them in due form, and that then it would have no hesitation in giving him all the explanations which he might desire, so as to place on a new footing the friendly relations which existed between both States. Mr. Cristmas could do no less than appreciate the observation alteded to. He left for St. Thomas, and now, which is little more than a month, we have him returning on board the Danish steamer Heimdal on the same mission.

The government of the republic, proceeding with that

ustice and good faith which a just cause inspires, con-ferred full powers on Mr. M. J. Delmonto, Vice President of the Senatus Consultum, that he might arrange with the plenipotentiary of the King of Denmark the difference the plenipotentiary of the King of Denmark the difference existing between the two nations. But as the private in-structions of Mr. Cristmas appear to be extremely limit-ed, he has refused to accept the nomination of Mr. Del-monte, presenting a thousand futile objections, to the end that he might have a direct understanding with the Dominican cabinet. What is certain is, that the said instructions have been drawn up by persons who know well the injustice of their pretensions, and consequently they contain nothing more than chicane worthy of bad

In his second note, directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he demands the sum of \$150,000 for injuries and Affairs, he demands the sum of \$150,000 for Injuries and losses suffered in the seizure of the schooners Trio and Crisis, without entering into the consideration as to whether that act was legal or illegal, without contesting the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the authorities who ordered it, and without stopping to appreciate at its just value the right which the government of the republic claims to deny its responsibility in rolidum for a power which ceased to exist since the Congress of Moca proounced its nullity.

Our minister has replied to the Danish plenipotentiary

n the most courteous terms, proposing to him the arb ration of two friendly nations; and as that gentlems has declined to accept a proposition which does honor to our government, it is to be hoped that it will not yield

our government, it is to be hoped that it will not yield without force.

In the meantime Mr. Cristmas, aided by the European agents, has circulated the report that he is going to block-ade the ports of the republic, with the object of intimidating the government and its population, so that it might obtain at little cost that which it will be very difficult to accomplish by force. But the Dominicans laugh at the bellicose preparations and boastings of the plenipotentiary of the King of Denmark; and it will not be very surprising that Gen. Santana should depath to the United States a commissioner empowered to grant privateer commissions to all who may solicit them; and them Mr. Cristmas will know that he ought not to abuse the weakness of a peoknow that he ought not to abuse the weakness of a peo de to demand from them that which is beyond justice

nd reason.

The French consul has to-day offered his officious in tervention to the government; but the President has believed it to be his duty not to accept it, and is disposed to wait the ultimatum of the Danish envoy and the breaking out of hostilities, should it become necessary. The people en masse ardently desire the conflict, to prove world that it is disposed to disappear fronations rather than consent to the d which is forced upon it.

POSTSCRIPT. MARCH 15, 1859.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Cristmas notified the government of his ultimatum granting twenty four hours, when, if his claims are not acceded to, he will blockade us. The government convoked the Senatus Conultum and laid before it the notification, and the member namimously pronounced in favor of war. So that the Dan sh ambassador has received a categorical reply that h can begin hostilities.

an begin hostilities.

In the meanwhile the artillerists have been called to the fort to repet force by force. Our guns are of heavier calibre than those of the Heimdal, which is at anchor in

THE UNITED STATES ARMY FULL, AND RE-

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 5.) In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the

ecruiting service throughout the United States was dis-ontinued on the 26th ult. The ranks of the army are ow not only full for the first time in twenty years, buhere is a considerable surplus of recruits from which to ill future vacancies. The unusual prosperity of the refill future vacancies. The unusual prosperity of the re-cruiting business may be attributed partly to the depress ing effect of the financial revulsion, but mainly to the increase of the soldier's pay about four years ago, up to the decently-renumerative standard of \$11 per month for foot, and \$12 for cavalry service. Besides this compensation, which is sure, and goes on whether the solpensation, which is sure, and goes on whether the sol-dier is sick or well, on duty or off, he is abundantly fed, comfortably clad, is nursed and doctored for nothing, and is entitled to commutation money for all clothes which he does not choose to take from those (several suits a year) provided for him. It is no wonder that such induceprovided for him. It is no wonder that such induce-men's should tempt hardy, adventurous men, without families, to try the army. Many save almost their entire pay, and have a sing little capital for business when their term is out; but the greater number spend their money as fast as they get it, or soon after their dis-charge, and are driven to re-collist. There are, probmany who rather like the monotony-so intoler able to an active man—of a soldier's life in time of peace, and who are happier loading away their existence in a barrack, than they would be in some bustling, betterpaying business. In other countries the army is the last resort of poverty; but here it actually enters into com-petition with the industrial pursuits of life, and there are many kinds of business which, in the long run, will not ward a man as well.

No new recruits will probably be wanted before next No new recruits will probably be wanted before next spring, and, if so, at least one-half of the recruiting service appropriation (\$118,000) for the fiscal year, beginning next July, will not be needed. Besides this saving, the Quartermaster's Department will be relieved to a great extent from the heavy expense of transporting recruits to distant stations. The cost of transporting recruits to distant stations. The cost of transportation last year from New York alone was som \$300,000, of which about \$100,000 was paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who made a single contract for carrying, to the amount of \$70,000. It is thought that this heavy item of expense will be diminished about one-third in the ensuing fiscal year. of expense will be diminis suing fiscal year.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The New Haven (Conn.) Daily Register, in its iss the 5th inst., thus speaks of the result of the election which took place in that State on Monday last:

"It has seldom been more distasteful to us to read the esult of a State election than it is at this pres result of a State election than it is at this present writing.
With prospects of a complete success, we are obliged to
take up with a slightly ameliorated political condition
as compared with last year. The legislature will stand
better for the democratic party in both branches, but the
entire black republican ticket for State officers, and their
four members of Congress, are elected. Our friends in
different parts of the State have made a good tight, but it seems we are not yet strong enough to throw off the incu-bus of abolitionism. The day will come, however, and we 'bide our time,' in the full confidence of a regenerating influence at no distant day."

The Dalton horse, one of the herces of the one hundred mile feat, was on Saturday neatched to go five miles inside of fourteen minutes. The trial is to come off some time in June. The match is for \$500.

The Cincinnati Commercial states that it is un that important commercial states that it is understood that important changes are likely to take place on the Ohio and Mississippi, and possibly on the Little Miami roads. It learns, indirectly, that Wm. H. Clement will resign the general superintendency of the Ohio and Mississippi road. Gen. Strader base already found his way back to his old headquarters in the general ticket office of the Little Miami.

OBSERVATIONS ON CUBA.

(From the Richmond (Va.) Index, April 5.)

The presence of a meg of men on an Island presunposes the fact that they must be either the product of the
soil, or that they were brought into the island from some
other place at which they had previously existed. The
whole record of geology asserts that no human being
existed on this globe during any of its earlier periods,
and without transcending the limits of a newspaper at
ticle, we take it for granted that within a distance of not
over five hundred miles from Mt. Ararat, in Asia, the
family of man originated. That there was a food is an
nounced by tradition from every place at which man has
yet been found. We take it for granted that the globe
is now, and has always been, since man came upon it,
moving on its axis to the rising sun from west to
east. If mankind were now visited by a flood, the rational inference that a thorough investigation into any
agent by which any portion of them was saved would
follow soon afterwards is too clear for discussion. The
same was true after the Nonchian deluge, and navigation
and kindred subjects were studied and thought on by all
of the immediate descendants of Noah, and that there
was an anxiety to find out the extent of the great ocean
lying westward was more matural then than in the days
of Columbus, and we are better convinced, therefore,
that the aborigines of Cuba came across the Atlantic
after leaving the Straits of Glibraltar, by following the that the aborigines of Cuba came across the Atlanti after leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, by following the after leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, by following the course of the setting sun, than that they ever went up by Behring's Straits through a cold and inbospitable climate, and then found their way South; for, in Mexico and Yucatan, as carly as 1521, there was a very large and wealthy population found, their houses and monuments, as far as are now traceable, indicating a very near proximity in design and soulpture to those Egypt. Indeed, no rational hypothesis can be advanced which will, in any other way, account for the inhabitants of Mexico and Cuba, and Indeed the whole of the American continent. From what cause can we infer the superior evidences of an advanced race which meet us everywhere in Mexico and the tropical climates in America? When we rise towards the North pole, however, and go towards the southern temperate sone, all of the traces of any elethe southern temperate sone, all of the traces of any elevation in the inhabitants that preceded us are wanting indeed, we should infer the passage of the Atlantic cost by vessels within the first century after the flood (the of vessers within the first century after the most the passage being made in the tropics) as amongst the vanst reasonable of all the conjectures respecting the past conduct of our race. Certain it is that the aborigines of Cuba and all of the West India Islands seem to have made no monuments themselves by which their origin could be learned. They may have gone into the island from Yucatan, from Cape Cartouche, as easily as from the Florida coast, as they are both within about one hundred niles of the island.

Florida coast, as they are both within about one hundred miles of the island.

In the Caribbean sea the water is almost always smooth, and if the first pioneers were on Cuban soil first, we must suppose that the same considerations which would make a mariner prefer a smooth to a rough sea, after they had gone the length of the island, from east to west, would make them cross to Cape Cachouche Yucatan first, but all of these are mere speculations. Yet pressing these reflections still further, and granting the introduction of the Indians into the Central American continent by a passage of the Atlantic through the Straits of Gibraltar from the Mediterranean sea, which we must conclude was the fact, from the identity in the bair of the Chinese and the Indians of the American continent as well in the living specimens of the inhabitants of our western wilds as in the mummies found in Peru, and everywhere else in Central America, from which the embalmed bodies have been taken on the continents of North and South America, the antiquity of whose burial is clearly attested as being before the expedition under Columbus came across the Atlantic. We are positively assured that the bair of the Peruvian mummy, the western Indian, and the Chinese are identical, a similarity in the general outline of their faces is very obvious and striking. May not the real aborigines have found their way across the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America, and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America and so literies are the Particle of the continent of America and so the continent of the particle and so the provise are the Particle of the particle and so the provise and striking. May not the real aborigines have found their way across the continent of America, and so likewise across the Pa-cific open? and that we are now on our course over the same ground, the second type of man (the Indians) hav-ing already completed the circuit of the globe once be

We are in possession of the fact that upon the discovery of every island or continent of any extent man has been found, except at St. Helena. Shall we assume the accidents of floating boats as sufficient to carry men into every island or continent, over a space far too wide to be peopled in so unlikely a way, or shall we not rather infer, from the facts already before the reader, that throughout every sea and ocean in the temperate and torrid zones, within the first thousand years after the flood, there were 'great ships' that then, as now, pursued their voyages? The art of embalming was certainly known and practised in Peru and Lima, as well as in Egypt, long ere Columbus crossed the Atlantic. river and cliffs near Matanzas which has written the epitoph of the Indians of Cuba with something of Orientalism.
The whites had made war on them to extermination,
the last conflict was at hand, and they had been dwindled
to but a handful. Driven to desperation, and in the
face of their enemies, they threw themselves from the
cliffs in the neighborhood of Matanzas, crying, "I die, I
die." The river goes by the name of "Ya Marri," the
Spanish for these words. Mayhap these poor Indians
saw in the better land a wilderness of hunting fields, and
woods undisturbed by the tread of the white man. When
Columbus reached the island in 1492 he was allowed to
land, and to leave a colony undisturbed in the heart of iver and cliffs near Matanzas which has written the epand, and to leave a colony undisturbed in the heart of

land, and to leave a colony undisturbed in the Indian's country.

In a few years all of the aborigines were elaughtered, and all that is left of them is the name of this river, with its sad take of self-destruction, rather than submit to the rule of those who ought to be protectors. The grand play of Sardanapalus, by Lord Byron, founded on an Asiatic fact, is not more romantic than the events which it closed the ostensible existence of these poor savages. A wide difference, however, must have existed between the wide difference, however, must have existed between the Spanish soldiers of that day and those which now parade to the martial strains of the governor's band; for, clad in blue hickory stripes, with an indifferent apprehension of the dignity of labor, they are not such men as could, by possibility, create any emotions of a very elevated character. Peorly fed, badly clad, the lowest bred of all character. Peorly fed, badly clad, the lowest bred of all the degraded, so far as the eye can estimate such things, the present soldiery of Cuba, although all from all Spins, would not be above our penitentiary convicts, if, instead of the parti-colored clothing in which our convicts appear, a suit of badly cut 9d. hickory-striped cotton clothes was upon them. We have a history of a race extinguished by a superior one, leaving their trace on the countenances of a few of the present population, as has been done in the United States, but "the injustice of this transactions," although apparently done by the whites for some better end, must shadow their retrospect with gloom. Still, what is is right.

The geological structure of the island will form ou

INTERESTING TO THE BEARDED.—A writer in the Boston ost has the following pithy communication: I have seen it stated somewhere that there is an inti-mate connection between the nerves and muscles of the face and eyes, and allowing the beard to grow strengthens the eye. It is said that surgeons in the French army have proved by experiment in Africa that soldiers wearing the beard are much less liable to disense of the eye, and it is generally conceded that it is a protection from diseases of the threat and lungs. It is negarited that in countries the throat and lungs. It is asserted that in countrie where it is the custom to wear the beard, the eye retains its lustre and brilliancy much longer. It may be argued that females do not suffer more than the males from disease of the eyes, &c., but it must be admitted they are much less exposed to the elements. What did the Creator give the lords of creation a beard for? Certainly not to support barbers. There is just as much sense in shaving the head as the chin.

News from New Mexico, to the 2d inst., by telegraph represents the Navajos quiet. Nothing further is known respecting the Indian difficulties near the limits of Chihuahua.

The Charleston (S. C.,) Daily Courier, of the 4th inst announces the conclusion of the chess game between the amateurs of that city and those of Augusta. At the fifty-third move, the champions of Augusta pr draw, which was accepted on the part of Char their eixty-second.

their sixty-second.

The grand jury at San Miguel, New Mexico, refused to find indictments against the murderers of Rowland. Supplies were going forward rapidly from Tacs to Pike's Peak, and so intimate will be the relations of the upper portion of New Mexico, that they are very desirous of being attached to Jefferson territory.

Twelve years ago the annual expenditures of Austria were not quite \$74,000,000. They are now equivalent to \$170,000,000. Each intervening year the deficit has been counted by millions. The fact is shown in comparative amounts of public debt, which in 1847 was less than \$460,000,000, and is now equivalent \$1,140,000,000. The interest of this debt, payable yearly is no less than fifty-two millions. The statement, gathered from official representations, may relieve any lingering surprise at the late failure to borrew in England the inconsiderable sum of thirty millions.